THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— *Amendments to the Constitution, Article* ——X.

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, { SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 4, 1837. { *Number* 35, *of Volume* 17.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

CONGRESS—EXPUNGING.

In the Senate, on Monday the 16th, the Expunging Resolutions came up, when Mr. Clay, Mr. Ewing, and others spoke in opposition.—After whom—

Mr. STRANGE addressed the Senate at considerable length in its favor, and in conclusion moved several verbal amendments in the preamble of the resolution, the import of which was to declare that the Senates resolution of 1834, censuring the President, was "not warranted by the Constitution, illegal," &c., instead of declaring that it was "unconstitutionally adopted."

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, spoke in opposition to the resolution, dwelling especially on the severe and unqualified language of reprobation, which had been used by the advocates of expunction, and friends of the President.

Mr. CALHOUN made some inquiries as to the design of the amendments of Mr. Strange, who was understood to reply that they were designed to render the language of the preamble less severe.

Mr. BENTON expressed his acquiescence in the proposed amendments. He thought it a matter of little consequence which form should be adopted.

The amendments of Mr. Strange were then agreed to.

The debate having closed, and the question being about to be taken, Mr. WEBSTER rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Upon the truth and justice of the original resolution of the Senate, and upon the authority of the Senate to pass that resolution, I had an opportunity to express my opinions at a subsequent period, when the President's protest was before us. Those opinions remain altogether unchanged.

As I now, had the Constitution secured the privilege of entering a PROTEST on the journals, I should not say one word on this occasion: although, if what is now proposed shall be accomplished, I know not what would have been the value of such a provision, however formally or carefully it might have been inserted in the body of that instrument.

But, as there is no such constitutional privilege, I can only effect my purpose by thus addressing the Senate; and I rise, therefore, to make that PROTEST in this manner, in the face of the Senate, and in the face of the country, which I cannot present in any other form.

I speak in my own behalf, and in behalf of my colleague; we both speak as Senators from the State of Massachusetts, and, as such, we solemnly PROTEST against this whole proceeding.

We deny that Senators from other States have any power or authority to expunge any vote or votes which we have given here, and which we have recorded, agreeably to the express provision of the Constitution.

We have a high personal interest, and the State whose representatives we are, has also a high interest in the entire preservation of every part and parcel of the record of our conduct, as members of the Senate.

This record the Constitution solemnly declares shall be *kept*; but the resolution before the Senate declares that this record shall be *expunged*.

Whether subterfuge and evasion, and, as it appears to us, the degrading mockery of drawing black lines upon the journal, shall or shall not leave our names and our votes legible, when this violation of the record shall have been completed, still the terms "to expunge" and the terms "to keep," when applied to a record, import ideas exactly contradictory; as much so as the terms "to preserve" and the terms "to destroy."

A record which is *expunged*, is not a record which is *kept*, any more than a record which is *destroyed* can be a record which is *preserved*. The part expunged is no longer a part of the record; it has no longer a legal existence. It cannot be certified as a part of the proceedings of the Senate for any purpose of proof or evidence.

The object of the provision in the Constitution, as we think, most obviously is, that the proceedings of the Senate shall be preserved, in writing, not for the present only, not until published only, because a copy of the printed journal is not regular legal evidence; but preserved indefinitely; preserved, as other records are preserved, till destroyed by time or accident.

Every one must see that matters of the highest importance depend on the permanent preservation of the journals of the two Houses. What but the journals show that bills have been regularly passed into laws, through the several stages; what but the journal shows who are members, or who is President, or Speaker, or Secretary, or Clerk of the body? What but the journal contains the proof, necessary for the justification of those who act under our authority, and who, without the power of producing such proof, must stand as trespassers?—What but the journals show who is appointed, and who rejected, by us on the President's nomination; or who is acquitted, or who convicted, in trials on impeachment? In short, is there, at any time, any other regular and legal proof of any act done by the Senate than the journal itself?

The idea, therefore, that the Senate is bound to preserve its journal only until it is published, and then may alter, mutilate, or destroy it at pleasure, appears to us one of the most extraordinary sentiments ever advanced.

We are deeply grateful to those friends who have shown, with so much clearness, that all the precedents relied on to justify or to excuse this proceeding, are either not to the purpose, or, from the times and circumstances at and under which they happened, are no way entitled to respect in a free Government, existing under a written Constitution. But, for ourselves, we stand on the plain words of that Constitution itself. A thousand precedents elsewhere made, whether ancient or modern, can neither rescind, nor control, nor explain away these words.

The words are, that "each House shall KEEP a journal of its proceedings." No gloss, no ingenuity, no specious interpretation, and much less can any fair or just reasoning reconcile the process of expunging with the plain meaning of these words, to the satisfaction of the common sense and honest understanding of mankind.

If the Senate may now expunge one part of the journal of a former session, it may, with equal authority, expunge another part, or the whole.—It may expunge the entire record of any one session, or of all sessions.

It seems to us inconceivable how any men can regard such a power, and its exercise at pleasure, as consistent with the injunction of the Constitution. It can make no difference what is the completeness or incompleteness of the act of expunging, or by what means done; whether by erasure, obliteration, or defacement; if by defacement, as here proposed, whether one word or many words are written on the face of the record; whether little ink or much ink is shed on the paper; or whether some part or the whole, of the original written journal may yet by possibility be traced. If the act done be an act to expunge, to blot out, to obliterate, to erase the record, then the record is expunged, blotted out, obliterated, and erased.—And mutilation and alteration violate the record as much as obliteration or erasure. A record, subsequently altered, is not the original record. It no longer gives a just account of the proceedings of the Senate. It is no longer true. It is, in short, no journal of the real and actual proceedings of the Senate, such as the Constitution says each House shall keep.

The Constitution, therefore, is, in our deliberate judgment, violated by this proceeding in the most plain and open manner.

The Constitution, moreover, provides that the *yeas and nays*, on any question, shall, at the request of one-fifth of the members present, *be entered on the journal*. This provision, most manifestly, gives a personal right to those members who may demand it, to the entry and preservation of their votes on the record of the proceedings of the body not for one day or one year only, but for all time. There the *yeas and nays* are to stand, forever, as a permanent and lasting proof of the manner in which members have voted on great and important questions before them.

But it is now insisted that the votes of members, taken by *yeas and nays* and thus entered on the journal, as matter of right, may still be expunged; so that that, which it requires more than four-fifths of the Senators to prevent from being put on the journal, may, nevertheless, be struck off, and erased, the next moment, or at any period afterwards, by the will of a mere majority; or, if this be not admitted, then the absurdity is adopted of maintaining, that this provision of the Constitution is fulfilled by merely preserving the *yeas and nays* on the journal, after having expunged and obliterated the very resolution, or the very question, on which they were given, and to which alone they refer: leaving the *yeas and nays* thus a mere list of names, connected with no subject, no question, no vote. We put it to the impartial judgment of mankind, if this proceeding be not, in this respect also, directly and palpably inconsistent with the Constitution.

We protest, in the most solemn manner, that other Senators have no authority to deprive us of our personal rights, secured to us by the Constitution, either by expunging, or obliterating, or mutilating, or defacing, the record of our votes, duly entered by *yeas and nays*; or by expunging and obliterating those votes where given and recorded.

We have seen, with deep and sincere pain, the Legislatures of respectable States instructing the Senators of those States to vote for and support this violation of the journal of the Senate, and this pain is infinitely increased by our full belief, and entire conviction, that most, if not all these proceedings of States had their origin in promptings from Washington; that they have been urgently requested and insisted on as being necessary to the accomplishment of the intended purpose; and that it is nothing else but the influence and power of the Executive branch of the Government which has brought the Legislatures of so many of the free States of this Union to quit the sphere of their ordinary duties for the purpose of co-operating to accomplish a measure, in our judgment, so unconstitutional, so derogatory to the character of the Senate, and marked with so broad an impression of compliance with power.

But this resolution is to pass. We expect it. That cause, which has been powerful enough to influence so many State Legislatures, will show itself powerful enough, especially with such aids, to secure the passage of the resolution here.

We make up our minds to behold the spectacle which is to ensue.

We collect ourselves to look on, in silence, while a scene is exhibited which, if we did not regard it as a ruthless violation of a sacred instrument, would appear to us to be little elevated above the character of a contemptible farce.

This scene we shall behold, and hundreds of American citizens, as many as may crowd into these lobbies and galleries, will behold it also: with what feelings I do not undertake to say.

But we PROTEST, we most solemnly PROTEST, against the substance and against the manner of this proceeding, against its object, against its form, and against its effect. We tell you that you have no right to mar or mutilate the record of our votes given here, and recorded according to the Constitution: we tell you that you may as well erase the *yeas and nays* on any other question or resolution, or on all questions and resolutions, as on this; we tell you that you have just as much right to falsify the record, by so altering it as to make us appear to have voted on any question, as we did not vote, as you have to erase a record, and make that page a blank, in which our votes, as they were actually given and recorded, now stand. The one proceeding, as it appears to us, is as much a falsification of the record as the other.

Having made this PROTEST, our duty is performed. We rescue our own names, character, and honor from all participation in this matter; and whatever the wayward character of the times, the headlong and plunging spirit of party devotion, or the fear or the love of power, may have been able to bring about elsewhere, we desire to thank God that we have not, as yet, overcome the love of Liberty, fidelity to true republican principles, and a sacred regard for the Constitution, in that State whose soil was drenched, to a mire, by the first and best blood of the Revolution. Massachusetts, as yet, has not been conquered; and while we have the honor to hold seats here as her Senators, we shall never consent to a sacrifice of either her rights, or our own; we shall never fail to oppose what we regard as a plain and open violation of the Constitution of the Country; and we should have thought ourselves wholly unworthy of her if we had not, with all the solemnity and earnestness in our power, PROTESTED against the adoption of the resolution now before the Senate.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution, as amended,

Mr. BENTON demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

He then moved that the blanks in the resolution be filled by inserting the 16th day of January. It was agreed to; and, having been done,

The question was taken, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, *Brown*, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, *Strange*, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—19.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BENTON, observing that nothing now remained but for the Secretary to carry into effect the order of the Senate, moved that that be forthwith done.

The SECRETARY thereupon produced the record of the Senate, and opening it at the page which contained the resolution to be expunged, did in the presence of such of the members of the Senate as remained, (many having retired,) proceed to *draw black lines entirely round the resolution*, and to endorse across the lines the words "*Expunged by order of the Senate, the 16th day of January*, 1837."

No sooner had this been done, than hisses, loud and repeated, were heard from various parts of the gallery.

The CHAIR, (Mr. King, of Alabama.) Clear the galleries.

Mr. BENTON. I hope the galleries will not be cleared, as many innocent persons will be excluded, who have been guilty of no violation of order. Let the ruffians who have made the disturbance alone be apprehended. I hope the Sergeant-at-Arms will be directed to enter the gallery, and seize the ruffians, ascertaining who they are in the best way he can. Let him apprehend them, and bring them to the bar of the Senate. Let him seize the bank ruffians: I hope that they will not now be suffered to insult the Senate, as they did when it was under the power of the Bank of the United States, when ruffians, with arms upon them, insulted us with impunity. Let them be taken and brought to the bar of the Senate. Here is one, just above me, that may easily be identified—the bank ruffians!

The order to clear the galleries was revoked, and the Sergeant-at-Arms directed to proceed into the galleries and apprehend the persons who had created the disorder. In a very few minutes the Sergeant-at-Arms returned, and reported to the Chair that he had apprehended an individual and had him in custody.

Mr. BENTON moved that he be brought to the bar of the Senate.

Mr. MORRIS opposed the motion, and demanded the yeas and nays; which, being ordered and taken, stood yeas 17, nays 8. So the motion was carried.

It was suggested by Mr. MOORE that there was not a quorum present, and the Chair at first so decided. But, on being reminded that one of the Senators from Louisiana had resigned, 25 was a majority of the 49 remaining. He declared that a quorum was present.

Mr. MOORE now moved an adjournment; but the motion was lost.

The Sergeant-at-Arms now produced and presented an individual at the bar of the Senate.

[He was a tall, well-dressed man, wrapped in a black over-coat.]

Mr. BENTON said that, as the individual had been taken from among the respectable audience in the gallery, and had been presented in this public manner, with all eyes fixed upon him, he had perhaps been sufficiently punished in his feelings. Mr. B. was not disposed to push the proceedings any further, and therefore moved that he be discharged from custody.

Mr. MORRIS considered the whole proceeding as very extraordinary. If the individual had been worthy of arrest, he ought to have an opportunity of defence. A citizen had been brought to the bar of the Senate, and not informed for what reason, nor of what offence he stood charged; and now it was moved that, without a hearing, he be discharged from custody. Call you this (said Mr. M.) the justice of the Senate of the U. States? Is it in this manner that citizens are to be treated? It appears to me a most extraordinary proceeding.

Mr. ROBINSON, near whose seat the person apprehended then stood, proposed that the individual have an opportunity to purge himself by oath from the contempt. The Senate were not to presume him guilty, and if he was willing to swear that he intended no contempt, he ought to have an opportunity to do so.

Mr. MORRIS demanded the yeas and nays on the motion for his discharge; and they were ordered accordingly.

Mr. BENTON observed that if the individual was ready to go to the Clerk's table, and there, by oath, to purge himself of the contempt, he had no objection. Let him do so.

Mr. ROBINSON now stated, on behalf of the person apprehended, that he was willing and ready to answer interrogatories.

Mr. BENTON thereupon withdrew his motion for his discharge.

The CHAIR reminded him that he could not do this, inasmuch as the yeas and nays upon it had been ordered.

Mr. MORRIS was strongly opposed to having the individual suddenly, without warning, and without opportunity to consult counsel, brought forward to take his oath, and undergo interrogatories. It would be better to give him until to-morrow, that he might have some leisure for reflection. He had been brought up here before the Senate of the United States, and before the People of the United States, and to require him thus suddenly to be put upon oath in his defence was wrong. He concluded by moving an adjournment.

The yeas and nays were demanded and ordered on the motion to adjourn.

Mr. STRANGE thought that if the individual was willing now to be sworn, and to undergo interrogatories, he was certainly the best judge of his own rights. He best knew what he could undergo, and there was no need that Senators should become his advocates.

Mr. BENTON said that if the man wished to purge himself on oath, now, here, in presence of the Senate, it was very well. Let him do so. But if he wanted to go away and consult a lawyer, if he must ask a lawyer to-morrow before he could tell whether he meant to insult the Senate to-night, he was opposed to it. If he was ready to swear, let him do it, but no consulting with lawyers.

The CHAIR stated to Mr. Morris that the individual in custody was not brought up without a charge, as that Senator seemed to intimate. He was charged with disorderly conduct in the presence of the Senate, and the law gave the Senate, as it gave a court of justice, power to protect itself in all such cases, by a summary proceeding, and on the evidence of its own senses.

Mr. ROBINSON again said that the individual in custody wished for an opportunity of purging himself from the contempt.

Some confusion prevailed. But the motion for his discharge being pressed, the question was put, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing, of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King, of Ala., Linn, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Wright—23.

NAY—Mr. Wall—1.

The individual was accordingly discharged from custody.

The individual referred to thereupon advanced, and addressing the Chair, said:

"Mr. President, am I not to be permitted to speak in my own defence?"

CHAIR, *to the Sergeant-at-Arms*, "Take him out!" [The Senate now adjourned.

Extraction of Sugar from Indian Corn: by M. PALLAS.—The results obtained by M. Pallas are as follows:

The Stalk of the corn contains little or no sugar previous to the flowering.

At the time of flowering, a small quantity of sugar may be detected.

When the grain is still soft, about 20 or 25 days after flowering, the plant contains about 1 in 100 of crystallizable sugar.

When the grain is completely ripe, the stalk furnishes two parts in 100 of sugar, and 4 in 100 of rich and good-tasting molasses.

The residue remaining after the extraction of the sugar, may be given for food to cattle, or will serve for the manufacture of wrapping paper which will bring 11 francs for 50 kilogrammes.—[L'Institut, No. 157, 1836.]

Tea in Java.—We learn from the Bengal Herald, of July 10th, that the tea-plant is now cultivated quite extensively in Java, and with great success. On the 17th of May, there were more than 20,000 pounds ready for shipment: and in the course of a few years, the crop is expected to increase to a million of pounds per annum.—*Am. R. R. Journal.*

Echo of the Public Press.

From the United States Telegraph.

NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

The following individuals received from the hands of Martin Van Buren the *accolade*, on the night of the 16th of January, 1837, and are received into the order as "KNIGHTS OF THE BLACK LINES." They want *fame*, and, so far as we can aid them, they shall have it. They shall stand thus in our columns until they are known, and we trust that every independent Journal in the United States will lend their aid to give a like celebrity.

LIST OF THE

BLACK KNIGHTS.

JOHN RUGGLES,	of	Maine,
JUDAH DANA,	of	do.
HENRY HUBBARD,	of	N. Hampshire,
JOHN PAGE,	of	do.
JOHN M. NILES,	of	Connecticut.
SILAS WRIGHT,	of	New-York,
N. P. TALLMADGE,	of	do.
GARRET D. WALL,	of	New-Jersey.
JAMES BUCHANAN,	of	Pennsylvania,
WILLIAM C. RIVES,	of	Virginia,
BEDFORD BROWN,	of	North-Carolina,
ROBERT STRANGE,	of	do.
THOMAS MORRIS,	of	Ohio.
FELIX GRUNDY,	of	Tennessee.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS,	of	Louisiana,
JOHN TIPTON,	of	Indiana.
ROBERT J. WALKER,	of	Mississippi.
JOHN M. ROBINSON,	of	Illinois.
WM. L. D. EWING,	of	do.
WILLIAM R. KING,	of	Alabama.
THOMAS H. BENTON,	of	Missouri,
LEWIS F. LINN,	of	do.
AMBROSE H. SEVIER,	of	Arkansas.
ROBERT FULTON,	of	do.

From the New York Daily Express.

THE OUTRAGE OF THE EXPUNGERS.

The act is over? The Farce has been a frightful Tragedy! The curtain has dropt, and the Senate has fallen before the fearful Jugernaut of Executive Power! The black deed is done—and now we say there can be no pardon, there should be none, till every actor in this alarming drama is made as hideous in the public eye, as Catiline or Borgia ever was. It is an act that cannot be forgiven, nor forgotten. It is one which must be met,—put down and disgraced, or else our liberty is not worth a farthing, or our Constitution will not stand for twenty years.

The progress of Executive Power has been more rapid and more fearful in this country than in any other, in so short a time.—While, over the sea, in the governments despotic and monarchial, the progress of Reform has weakened the Executive Branch,—*here*, this most dangerous and most alarming part of our Constitution has been growing stronger and stronger every day for the last eight years. The increase of our territory, our numbers, and our wealth, has enormously augmented Executive patronage, and this patronage has been most unsurpassingly used to reduce the nation to every Executive Bill. The 100,000 Office Holders have been made to know that their Bread was dependent upon their obedience. The Post Office Department, with its arms stretching all over this vast Union, from the Easternmost verge at Haulton and Eastport to the Westernmost at the line of the Rocky Mountains,—with all its channels,—with all the information from the People in its power, has been converted into an engine of the Executive will. The Land Offices are but Bureaux' of Politicians where the settler learns his political lesson. The Custom House with all its nooks and corners, from the Passamaquoddy to the Sabine,—from the shores of the Lake Huron stretching in a common to the River St. John, is but another engine of this mighty Power. The State Governments have been reduced in part to its subjection. State Politicians are made to turn upon the Executive will. Members of Congress have been bought up by the best offices in the Executive disposal.—The Public Treasury was severed by this Omnipotent Power, the legal guardian was struck down, and an instrument of Executive will took his place. The whole revenue of this mighty Government is now in the Executive's hand, put where he pleases,—in whose hands he pleases, when the very interest upon it is as much as the revenue of some States. Aye more, the President nominated his successor: the President's Office Holders met in Baltimore, and recorded the Executive will. The immense power of the Executive was violently used to carry it out. The Executive itself entered the field. He went from one end to the other of a State of this Union, making electioneering speeches wherever he stopped, advocating like a lawyer, his candidate, and denouncing another. During all this time, the Senate alone has been an obstacle in its way. The last refuge of the Constitution was there. *This too has fallen at last.* It lies prostrate on the earth. It is ashamed—it is dishonored. It is but a body of Clerks writing down the Executive declaration.

We look upon this outrage as a great national calamity. We see it in one of those certain approaches of corruption, and of a decline of the love of liberty, which has marked all Republics as they have hastened to their downfall. If an earthquake had swallowed up one of our cities—if another frightful fire had ravaged New York—if a pestilence had swept off thousands of our fellow citizens, these would have been calamitous, mournful and awful, it is true, but the spirit of our people would have soon recovered from the shock. A blow struck at public liberty, however—the overthrow of the last refuge of the Constitution against what we have most to fear, Executive power—the most odious part of our form of government—that which concentrates so much in *one*, and makes the *many* the servants of one—a form which we borrowed from the old world, which they call an *Emperor* or a *King*, and here we call a *President*—

such a submission of the States of the Union as are represented in the Senate to the Executive, is an act which no spirit, no enterprise can atone for—which degrades us, shames us, and which every friend of American liberty all over the world will weep over.

The relief we have for this melancholy picture, and which monarchists and the propagandist of despotism every where will chuckle over, is in the now most important, and we may add, glorious fact, that the outrage has been committed by a minority party, which render the forms of our Constitution not democratic. Let monarchists remember we *can* give, and *now* have given, a minority party the power. Mr. Van Buren, who leads this party, is a minority President, elected by the form of the Constitution, in violation of the will of the people. The nation, therefore, stands unreached by the disgrace. The States too are untouched by the disgrace. Remember this important fact. The vote stood thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, *Grundy*, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, *Norris*, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, *Tipton*, Walker, *Wall*, Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—19.

The *four* yeas in *italics* misrepresent their States, as proved in the late Presidential election. Brown and Strange of North Carolina, came from a State which, in a full vote, is decidedly Whig. Buchanan represents a small Van Buren majority in the great State of Pennsylvania. Alabama has refused to instruct her Senators to vote for this Expunging process. Nicholas represents an accidental majority in Louisiana. Walker of Mississippi, and Niles of Connecticut, represent a small Van Buren majority in the States from which they came. The Georgia Senators were both absent. Mr. McKean of Penn., and Parker of Va., were absent. From the absence of these Senators (Cuthbert of Georgia excepted) we may reasonably infer, that they are not Expungers. There are now three Whig vacancies, one in Delaware, one in Maryland, and one in Louisiana.

Thus by an accidental majority, this outrage has been perpetrated. The States and the People refuse it their assent. Let the refusal then be proclaimed. Let the country wipe off the disgrace the slaves of Executive power have put upon it. Let public meetings be called. Let the act then stand as it is, the unauthorized, the violent act of men whom chance has put into a power, which they have abused and disgraced. The TWENTY-FOUR as the NINETEEN in Maryland, are "immortal" together. Van Buren leads them. Without the courage to take the bayonet, as did Bonaparte and Cromwell, he takes this insidious mode of destroying our Clays, our Websters, our Prestons, our Calhouns, and the other Patriots, who have for years resisted Executive Power as did the Patriots in the best days of Roman Liberty. The country now owes them a cheering voice. "Go on."—"DO NOT BE DISCOURAGED," "*The People are with you*," as by their votes they have just proved. "Expunge your record though they may, they cannot expunge *you*: SPEAK, and the country will respond. SPEAK till the dagger enters the Senate, as it has in Republics of old, and then, when you are in such a danger, a mighty host of thousands will come to your rescue." This is the language of the Whig party; and on the first opportunity they will ACT at the Polls. Mr. Van Buren is now to run the Adams race. This race has prostrated him forever, for it now unites all sections of the Whig party.

VERY LATE FROM TEXAS.

From the New Orleans "True American."

The Hon. M. HUNT, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of Texas to the United States, arrived at the South-west Pass, Sunday, the 15th instant, in the armed schooner Terrible, on his way to Washington.

Advices from Columbia, Texas, are to the 30th ult. Intelligence reached the seat of Government on Sunday, 25th, that the Mexican army was pressing towards the borders of the Republic. General HOUSTON was to leave for the army in a few days. His health is rapidly improving. General orders have been issued from the War Department, advising the public of coming danger, and calling on them to be prepared to meet the invader.

The Indians still continue to commit depredations. A Mr. Hervey, his wife and son, of Robinson's Colony, twenty-five miles above Tenoxtitlan, east side of the Brazos, were found dead and scalped in his own house. His daughter, eight or nine years old, was carried off by the Indians. The marauders were mounted on shod horses, as appeared from the tracks, and are supposed to have been engaged in other depredations, from the hat found at the house, and known to belong to a gentleman living 20 or 30 miles farther west.

MOBILE, Jan. 17th.

The Steamer Champion is just arrived from Pensacola, and brings information that the U. S. sloop of war Boston, arrived yesterday from a cruize, having on board Judge Ellis, Minister to Mexico, who having demanded his passports from the Mexican goverment and being refused, left the country without them. He proceeded immediately to Washington city.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

From the Southern Recorder.

By the following intelligence, extracted from the Savannah Republican, it will be seen that the former conjectures in relation to Oceola and his forces, were incorrect. It seems that now the Indians are between the white settlements and our army.—Oceola is still, it seems, in the cove of the Withlacoochee, and his followers scattered about in detachments within his control. His adroitness in the evasion of his pursuers is certainly wonderful.—Indeed, the details of the various operations in Florida, the ease with which the Indians have at all times, when they chose, secreted themselves from an eager and vigilant assailant, proves very conclusively, that probably, with the exception of the Indians themselves, none appreciated or were capable of doing so, the almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of the penetration of their hiding places; and gave Oceola far better grounds than we supposed he had, for his boast, that he would maintain the war for five years, against all the forces sent against him.

LATEST FROM GEN. JESSUP'S ARMY.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. HUBBARD, of the steam-packet *Florida*, arrived this morning (18th inst.) from Florida, for the following information:

Capt. HEBBARD states that an Express arrived at Black Creek on Sunday last, with news that the army under Gen. JESSUP captured on the night of the 9th inst., 16 Negroes belonging to *Oceola's* forces, and that 36 more were taken on the 11th—among them the fellow *Primus*, sent out by Gen. CLINCH as a spy, in March, 1836, and never returned. The Negroes that were captured, state that *Oceola* was in the Cove of the Withlacoochee, sick. Gen. JESSUP had sent down troops upon each side of the Withlacoochee, in order to take him, if possible.

Capt. HEBBARD further states that it was reported that *Primus* was to have been hung on last Saturday.

The Jacksonville Courier of the 12th ult. says: "Indian signs are reported to be plenty between Black Creek and Newnansville.—A body of men under Col. Warren, composed of detachments from the companies of Militia of this and neighboring counties, in the service of the United States, have gone to scour that section of country, and to give the Indians battle if they can be found. It is supposed there is a body of Indians between Orange Lake and the Ochlawaha.

"That the Indians in considerable force are between us and the army, is almost certain from reports received."

THE CREEKS.

A slip received from the office of the Columbus *Herald*, dated 20th ult. states that intelligence had just reached that city, tha the late Indian warriors who were encamped about 25 miles from that place, under the charge of Lieutenant Sloan, had broken loose, and taken to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition, &c. Their number is some two hundred, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late war. They had created considerable alarm in the neighborhood, as they were constantly whooping and shooting around the dwellings of the inhabitants. The volunteer companies of Clumbus were ready at a moment's warning to take the field.

From the Georgia Journal.

The following Extract of a letter has been furnished us for publication; the news is IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

CHARLESTON, S. C.——January, 1837.

DEAR SIR: The same trick has lately been played off in London, that has been in your State, in relation to buying out a Bank. My correspondent at London writes under the latest date, thus:

"*Alarming.*"——During the past week, suspicion has been on tip-toe, as to certain movements in and about the Bank of England—Also, as to certain strangers here, some of whom were often seen at Lloyds.

Yesterday the mystery was revealed. Nic Biddle and some of your leading Nullifiers, with a few of the Union-Democratic-Jackson-Van-Buren-Republicans, in conjunction with an agent from Paris, one from the Bank of Otaheite, one from New Holland, and Kien-Lung Ching-fau, the immediate Representative of the Emperor of China, have purchased the Bank of England. Nic was the nucleus of this party. They seem to have but one soul and that is centered in him.

It is said that the Governor of the Bank and most of the company were soon bought over.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer attended some of the meetings, it is said, under a special commission from the ministry. The King was at Kew.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer held out for some time, but was finally overcome by the art and management of Mr. Biddle; but it is not strange, for who can stand old Nic! Parliament you know had been prorogued to the ——. The Cabinet is dissolved, and it is said that there will be another Peel ministry. I doubt it, for no man can sustain himself as Premier who will not let Mr. Biddle's counsel rule.

England is in an awful condition. I should not be surprised if within 12 months, she was converted into a horrible Democratic Republic like yours.

I hear a crowd now buzzaing for the King and their country; but I fear it is all over with us.

The *Times* of this morning, says, that Parliament will be convened immediately.

ANOTHER LIVERPOOL SHIP LOST ON HAMPSTEAD BEACH.

By slips from our attentive correspondents at New York, we learn that the ship Birmingham, Capt. Pattison, went ashore on Hampstead Beach on Wenesday morning about 1 o'clock. The Birmingham was loaded with wheat, dry goods, iron, coal, &c., and had sixty passengers on board. The passengers had all been landed—the ship had bilged. A steamboat had been despatched to her to render assistance.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SHIP BIRMINGHAM.

Since the above was put in type we have received the Courier and Enquirer of Tuesday morning—eighteen hours in advance of the Express mail—from it we have the following particulars.

The Birmingham sailed from Liverpool on the 11th November, with a full cargo. During a tempestuous voyage, she lost two men overboard, had her bulwarks stove, and a whale boat washed from the top of her cabin house. She was spoken on the 27th ultimo by the packet ship Sully, arrived at New York on the 3rd instant, and supplied with provisions. About two hours before she struck, she made the Highland Lights, and after running in close to the bar for a pilot and getting none, she stood off shore for a time, and then hauled her wind to the northward. At half past three o'clock on Wednesday morning, she struck while in the act of going in stays; a cast of the lead, the second mate asserts, was taken a few moments before, and 8 fathoms water found. The ship had her three whole topsails and courses on her at the moment, but the wind being very moderate, the shock was but slight. At daylight her situation being discovered, two sloops went to her assistance, and took from her the passengers; the sailors too, left the vessel, and also took passage in one of the sloops. All were safely landed on Rockway beach.

On Wednesday, at 2 P. M., she was laying with her head off shore, all sail set, and a considerable of a list a port; had twenty-two inches of water in her at the time, but was informed that she made no more water than she did at sea.—The wreck master was on board with 20 or 30 men, ready to assist, but was not allowed to touch any thing on board. The Courier and Enquirer's News Boat brought up her letters and manifest. If lighters were sent immediately down to the slip, she was no doubt got off on Thursday at high water, without any material damage. The Birmingham was formerly one of th Liverpool packets, red star line. She is 600 tons, and owned by Sails Wood, George S. Trimble and Captain Isaac Harris, of New York. —She has had continual succession of westerly gales on the passge.

DAVIE COUNTY.

A BILL.

To lay off and establish a COUNTY, by the name of

DAVIE.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a county shall be, and the same is laid off and established in the Territory now comprehended in the limits of Rowan county, north of the South Yadkin, beginning at the junction of the North and South Yadkin River, thence up the South Yadkin River, to the Iredell county line, and all that part of the present county of Rowan, lying and being north of said River, shall hereafter constitute a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Davie, in honor of the Revolutionary Patriot, William R. Davie; and it shall be, and is hereby invested, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the other counties in this State, except as is hereafter provided.

2. *Be it further Enacted*, That all Justices of the Peace, and officers of the militia, who reside within the limits of the county of Davie, shall continue to hold and exercise all the official powers and authorities, in and for the said county, that they have hitherto held and exercised in and for the county of Rowan.

3. *Be it further Enacted*, That a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, shall be, and the same is hereby established, in and for said county of Davie to be held by the Justices last aforesaid, and such others as may be hereafter appointed in and for said county, on the fourth Monday of February, May, August and November in each and every year; the first session of which shall be held in the Town of Mocksville, when the court aforesaid, a majority of the Justices of said county being present, shall appoint a Clerk of said Court, a Sheriff, a Coroner or Coroners, Constables, and other officers for said county, who shall enter into bond as required by Law, and shall hold and continue in said offices, until successors to them are duly chosen and qualified according to the Acts of the General Assembly in such cases provided, and the said court at its first Session aforesaid may appoint the place of its future Sessions, until a Court-House shall be erected for said county.

4. *Be it further Enacted*, That the County Court of Davie, a majority of the Justices being present, shall appoint five Commissioners, to select and determine upon a site, for a permanent seat of justice in said county, and shall purchase or may receive by donation, for the use of said county a tract of land, consisting of not less than twenty five acres, to be conveyed to the Chairman of the County Court, and his successors in office, upon which they shall lay off a Town, the name of which shall be determined by themselves, in which the public Court House and Jail of said county shall be erected, and after the completion of the same, the courts of said county shall be held, and the Clerks and Registers offices shall be kept in said town.

5. *Be it further Enacted*, That the Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid, after laying off the lots of the Town aforesaid, and designating such as shall be retained for public uses, shall expose the residue to sale at Public Auction, upon a credit of one and two years, and shall take bonds with security for the purchase money, payable to the Chairman of the Court, and his successors in office, and the said Chairman shall execute titles therefor upon the payment of the purchase money which shall go into the County Treasury, and the said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, may levy Taxes, for all public uses, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as the like courts in other counties.

6. *Be it further Enacted*, That all persons who may be liable to imprisonment under any process either civil or criminal in said county, before the completion of the public Jail therein, may be committed to the Jail of any adjoining county, in like manner, as when a Jail has been destroyed by accident.

7. *Be it further Enacted*, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, established by this act, and the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, which may hereafter be provided for said county, shall have the like powers, authorities, and jurisdictions, as the same courts possess and exercise in other counties, and all suits now depending in any of the Courts of Rowan County, wherein the citizens of Davie are both plaintiff and defendant, and all indictments against them or any of them, shall be transferred to the Court having jurisdiction thereof in the county of Davie, in the manner now provided for transferring suits from one County Court to another.

8. *Be it further Enacted*, That all criminal offences, which may be committed in the county of Davie, which are cognizable only in the Superior Court of Law, shall be and continue under the jurisdiction of the Superior Court of Law of the county of Rowan, until Superior a Court of Law shall be created for the county of Davie.

9. *Be it further Enacted*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to prohibit the Sheriff of Rowan County from collecting such sum or sums of money as are due, or may become due on any Judgment before the first Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county of Davie.

10. *Be it further Enacted*, That the counties of Rowan and Davie shall continue to be represented in the General Assembly as one county, and in the name of the county of Rowan, until a future Legislature shall otherwise provide and direct, and elections shall be held for members of both Houses of the General Assembly and of Congress, by the Sheriff, or other returning officer of Rowan County, in all the Territory heretofore comprehended in the limits of said county, at the times and places and under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, as have been appointed or may hereafter be appointed by Law, and the certificate of said Sheriff, or other returning officers, to the result of said election or elections, shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if this act had never been passed.

11. *Be it further Enacted*, That provided nothing in this act shall be so construed, as to prevent the Sheriff of Rowan County from collecting arrears of Taxes in the same manner as he could have done previous to the division of the county, provided nevertheless, that the Sheriff of Rowan shall not collect any Taxes in the county of Davie, or of the citizens of said county, imposed by the County Court of Rowan, and which are collectable in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and that the same may be collected by the Sheriff of Davie County, to the use of said county.

12. *Be it further Enacted*, That all the paupers now in the Poor House, originally from Davie, shall be transferred to the Wardens of said Davie County.

13. *Be it further Enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act passed at the present General Assembly, entitled An Act to lay off the County of Davie:

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby Enacted by the authority of the same, That there shall be a Superior Court of Law and Court of Equity opened and held at the Town of Mocksville until a Court House shall be built as provided for in said Act, then at said Town and Court House in the County of Davie on the eighth Monday after the third Monday in February next and on the eighth Monday after the third Monday in August, and on the same days in each and every year hereafter, which courts shall have the same jurisdiction that the present Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity in the several counties in this State now have and exercise.

2. *Be it further Enacted*, That the county of Davie shall hereafter constitute a part of the sixth Circuit and the Judge and Solicitor who shall attend the Superior Courts in said county shall be respectively entitled to the same pay for attending said Courts, that they now by law are entitled to receive for attending other Superior Courts in said circuit.

3. *And be it further Enacted*, That a Clerk and Clerk and Master in Equity, both men of skill and probity, and residents in the county of Davie shall be appointed for the same by the Judge attending the first term of said Court. They shall give bond and security as directed by law for such officers, and take the oath prescribed for their qualification, the Clerk so appointed shall hold his office until the regular election and qualification of his successor. The County Court of Davie shall appoint thirty Jurors to attend the said Court in the same manner as Jurors are appointed to attend the Superior Courts in this State.

4. *Be it further Enacted*. That all civil causes depending in the Superior Court of Law and Equity for Rowan, the Plaintiffs in which causes reside in Davie County, and also all actions of ejectments and trespass *qure clausum freget fovar* concerning lands in Davie County shall be transferred with all process and proceedings therein to the Superior Court of Law hereby established for the County of Davie, and the provisions of the act passed in the year eighteen hundred and six, entitled an act amendatory and supplementary to an act entitled an act for the more convenient administration of Justice, and all other acts supplemental thereto for the appointment, summoning and attendance of Jurors for the transmission and receipt of the records proceedings and papers, for docketing and bringing the causes forward for trial, for summoning witnesses, for issuing original and mesne process prior to the first term of Davie Superior Court, and generally for all other purposes relative to the preparation for trial and determination of the business of said Court, be and the same are hereby extended to the Superior Court of Davie County. the neglects and failures of the several officers of the Superior Courts of Rowan and of the County Courts of Davie shall be subject to the same penalties and forfeitures as prescribed for similar neglects and failures by the said act, and the said Officers shall be entitled to the same fees for their services as are established by the said act for like services.

5. *Be it further Enacted*, That the Constables now residing in the County of Davie shall continue to hold their respective offices and perform all the duties appertaining thereto subject to the same rules and penalties, regulations and penalties as constables in other counties in this State, until the first County Court to be held for said County.

6. *Be it further Enacted*, That it shall be competent for a majority of the Commissioners who shall be appointed by the County Court of Davie to select a site for a seat of Justice and for other purposes, to do all things belonging or appertaining to their commission as fully and effectually as the whole of said Commissioners might do if and that the said Commissioners or a majority of them may let out to the lowest bidder or contract for the building of a Court House and Jail upon whatever plan or form they may deem advisable, and that the permanent Seat of Justice shall be in Mocksville or within two miles of the same, and they may receive any quantity of land for that purpose not less than fifteen acres, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

7. *Be it further Enacted*, That the County Court of Davie, or a majority of the Justices being present, may lay a Tax not exceeding one dollar on the pole, and thirty cents on every hundred dollars valuation of real estate, for the purpose of building the Court House and Jail.

8. *Be it further Enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

A BILL supplemental to an Act supplemental to an Act passed at the present General Assembly to lay off and establish the county of Davie,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of organizing the first Court, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of the county of Rowan to administer the oaths prescribed by law to such persons as may be appointed at the present session of the General Assembly Justices of the Peace of Davie county.

That at the holding of the first Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county of Davie, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace of the county of Rowan to administer to the justices of the peace of the said county of Davie, such oaths as may be necessary to qualify them for the duties of justice of peace for said county.

"The Indians hold a levee to-night."

Poulson, Dec. 24.

When will the negroes hold one at Washington city? On the 4th of March?—*Preface.*

Persons on whom honor and benefits are conferred should be well known therefore we hope that it will be held in open day, and not *in opaca nocte*, as there will be no way of seeing them but by the glistening of their sooty faces, and shining of their eyes.

Huzza for Johnson and his kin.—*So we go.*

—FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.—

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, February 4, 1837.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton Market is looking up at the South. We annex the average prices in the various marts for this staple.

Charleston, Jan. 25. - - -	16 to 17½.
Mobile, Jan. 18. - - -	14 to 17½.
Augusta, Jan. 23. - - -	15 to 16.
Savannah, Jan. 20. - - -	15 to 17½.
Milledgeville, Jan. 21. - -	15½.

The New-Orleans Bee, of Jan. 10, says: "We understand that 20 cents was refused yesterday for a lot of 100 bales of fine cotton, but the quantity which would bring that price is very small compared with the stock on hand.

The latest and best prices at Columbia, Cheraw and Fayetteville, will be found in our Price Current, on another page.

THE CHARLESTON AND CINCINNATI RAIL ROAD.

The people of the western counties ought not to forget the conduct of the Van Buren leaders on this subject, during our last Legislature while the Bill was under progress to amend the charter of this company.—At the very nick of time here comes out the GLOBE with an open and violent assault on the plan, evidently for the purpose of whipping the Van Buren members of our Legislature into the ranks against it,—and it had the intended effect, except as to a few of them in the western counties. As to the leaders, Messrs. Haywood, Edwards, and Cooper, they just at once obeyed the word of command, and rushed with all their might against it. Mr. Haywood signalized himself on the occasion by the violence, and over-heated zeal that he displayed. For these, and other reasons, it was believed at Raleigh that he had received positive orders from Washington to defeat the Bill, and such orders from head quarters are not to be disobeyed by a man who is looking for office, as it is generally accredited that he is. Now, we ask the people of North Carolina, what right have these corrupt politicians at Washington City to intermeddle in our local matters, and send out their orders just as if we were a parcel of slaves under them! Is it not an insult to the people of the State! And was it patriotic in Mr. Haywood to try to sacrifice the interest and welfare of the people of the western part of North Carolina, merely because he was ordered to do so from Washington City, that seat of political corruption! We had expected better things from Mr. Haywood, but so true it is when a man looks to Washington for office, he forgets his own State, and is obliged to do whatever he is ordered.

We hope this affair will open the eyes of many of the honest Farmers of the western counties who supported the Van Buren party. They must see from this what they have to expect from that party. This is the most important measure that ever has been, or indeed can be projected for the upper counties;—it will open as it were, the markets of the world to them,—it will have the effect of doubling and trebling the value of all their lands,—in short, it will give a new aspect to all the mountaineous country in North Carolina,—and yet on account of hatred to South Carolina, we see orders issued from Washington against it, and we see the leaders of the party obey these orders like so many drill sergeants of a standing army. Well, thank God, they did not succeed; the bill passed. Mr. Haywood may get his office for his zeal, but the people will get the rail-road.

THE RAIL-ROAD.

The news of the passage of the Rail-Road Bill was greeted with rejoicing at Fayetteville and Wilmington, as well as at Salisbury; as will be seen by the following from the papers of those towns. The Fayetteville Observer, says:

"The news of the final passage of the Internal Improvement Act was greeted here on Saturday last, with a salute of 100 guns."

From the Wilmington Advertiser, of the 29th ult.

"*Glorious News.*—We received last Sunday evening by the Steamer Henrietta, in a slip from the Postmaster at Fayetteville, the heart-cheering intelligence of the final passage by the Legislature of the Bill pledging the State to take 2-5ths of the Stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh, Fayetteville and Western, and Beaufort and Fayetteville Rail-Roads, and increasing the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear to $150,000, an amount equal to that of the Bank of the State. Joyful news! and gladly was it received by us!

The dawn of Monday saw us busily engaged issuing slips from this office, conveying the pleasant news to all around. Every countenance beamed with pleasure—every heart leaped for joy. The flags of all the shipping in port were run up aloft, the loud-mouthed canon poured forth its thundering notes 167 times, (the length of our road from this to Halifax being 167 miles)—nor should we have stopped here. Many talked of a general illumination; but, alas! the moon was to be up at an early hour in full brightness, and spared us the trouble.

Well! what shall we say now to our wise and patriotic Representatives, who have acted so nobly? Why, we must first recant all the ugly things we said of them in our last number, and then tell them, (what we believe from our hearts,) that in doing what they have done for their State, they have conferred a lasting honour on themselves—that future ages, as well as the present generation, will look back to their vote as having spoke into existence a system, which if protected and cherished, as it should be, has laid a foundation broad and sure, upon which to build the future prosperity of the State, and happiness of the people.

If this is not enough, let them appeal to their own consciences, while they whisper the kindlier response, "*Well done good and faithful servants*," a reward peculiarly their own, and which none can take from them."

The Fayetteville Observer also remarks:

"We learn that the Books of Subscription to the Rail Road, will be opend in this place on the 1st of February, and in the various parts of this County so soon as arragements can be made. Our fellow citizens of the other Counties will have an opportunity of subscribing in due time. Copies of the Charter will be in readiness to distribute in a few days."

We hope that as little delay as possible will be had in opening the Books in all the counties interested.—The SPIRIT is now up, and if Books are opened soon there will, in our opion, be no difficulty in obtaining the requisite subscription of Stock. Rowan, we are certain, will subscribe liberally—she ought to do so—she owes it to her reputation. The People of Rowan were the first to move in this great project, they took the lead in getting up the scheme, and they will now be looked to to take the lead in carrying it forward. None can doubt our means to do so—none will doubt the patriot-

fism and public spirit of our citizens;—then let them show it on this occasion by rushing forward in this great scheme—it is their interest and their duty to act up to the crisis. But we fear not that the anticipations of the friends of this work here and elsewhere, will be fully met by the citizens of our county.

TREACHERY!—ROBERT STRANGE AND BEDFORD BROWN, AGAIN.

A memorial from the Grand Jurors of Washington County, District of Columbia, was presented to the Senate of the United States, a few days since, complaining of the petitions of various individuals in the non-slaveholding States, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District—setting forth the right of the memorialists to their property under the Constitution of the United States—the unlawful and dangerous character of these incendiary petitions—and calling on Congress to reject or not to receive them when presented. A motion was made to print an extra number of copies of the memorial—which was said by Mr. Morris of Ohio in the course of the debate for this motion, to be eminently respectful and mild in its language. This motion was warmly opposed by *Bedford Brown of North Carolina*, and some others. Mr. Brown was opposed to any course which would tend to agitation on the subject.—'He deprecated all measures which might lead to excitement,' &c. 'He thought that the public mind both at the North!! and South was in a healthy state on this subject.' Meanly as we think of Bedford Brown's understanding, we will not yet believe that he has any feelings regarding the abolition of slavery in common with the Fanatics at the North. But with the certain proofs before him of the rapid and alarming spread of the abolition delusion in the Northern States—a fact certified from the records of their doings published by the abolitionists themselves and copied into the newspapers of every section of our country—a fact obvious from the altered tone of the press at the North, even of a portion of the press there formerly opposed to abolition—a fact notorious to every man of common intelligence in the country—and more than all, a fact forced upon the knowledge of Mr. Senator Brown by the developments of feeling on this subject made under the very roof of the Capitol in the other branch of our national Legislature—with these, we repeat, and other proofs of the fearful progress of abolition doctrines in the North, meeting Mr. Brown at every corner and staring him in the face, it demands an unusual degree of compassion for even *his* reasoning powers to give him credit for honesty and right feeling when he asserts his belief "that the public mind at the north is in a healthy state on this subject." Nay further, his friends can fully defend the honesty of his course on this subject only at the expense of annihilation of him to the possession of *common sense*. But———he is harnessed to the car of Van Buren. He is joined to his idols.

We read in the History of Old Rome, that the kings and princes of foreign countries were forced to *follow* in procession *after* the triumphal chariot of the Roman Generals who had conquered those countries as they were drawn along the streets of the imperial city. It has been reserved for this age to witness the Senators of Sovereign States themselves spontaneously dragging the car of a lucky Intriguer over the prostrated Institutions of their country, glorying in their degradation and exulting in their ruin.

But how shall we characterize the course pursued on this occasion by the Honorable Robert Strange, who on a subsequent motion to print, as is the custom in such cases, a certain number of copies of this memorial for the use of the Senate, voted with four others against printing the memorial at all!—the memorial of the citizens of the District of Columbia, to Congress asking aid against the nefarious attempts of the abolitionists to plunder them of their property and sacred rights guaranteed to them in the most solemn manner by the Constitution! Mr. Strange has voted, not against printing the petitions of fanatics calling on Congress to violate the rights of others, but his vote rightly considered has been recorded against a full hearing being given to the prayer of citizens for protection in their private property and undeniable rights.

Has a residence at Washington in near view of the Federal Patronage, has a scent of this modern cup of Circe so torpified his senses and benumbed his faculties that he cannot discern the portentous cloud gathering at the North, or appreciate the awful destruction it threatens to overwhelm their institutions withal!—because forsooth it does not suit Mr. Van Buren's purposes to reveal to the South the extent of this danger!—We must do Mr. Strange however the credit to say, we discover no inconsistency in his course. His conspiring in the Baltimore caucus to smuggle Van Buren into the Presidency, his leaping into the front rank of servility and sycophancy the moment of taking his seat in the Senate, are in perfect keeping with his disregard of the dearest interests of the State he represents, when this is required of him by the party he is subservient to.

We will not charge on Bedford Brown and Robert Strange wilful, deliberate treachery to the interests of their constituents in the matter of abolition. We will not believe that our Legislature has chosen two so corrupt Senators as such a charge would indicate. But their conduct has most of the consequences of real, deliberate, cold blooded treachery. It has a tendency to lull the people of the South into a fatal security; it cries peace, peace, when there is no peace. And did we not believe that their conduct on this occasion was prompted by the defiling spirit of Van Burenism which requires the sacrifice of every right and principle to the Moloch of Party, we should believe that "the state of the public mind on this subject" was not only not sound at the North, but even suspect that it was rotten in some public minds at the South.

REUBEN M. WHITNEY.

The Committee appointed to investigate the transactions of the above individual with the Treasury Department and the Pet Banks have been in session a week or two. Whitney has been before the Committee, but refused to answer any questions, without a week's time to consult an Attorney and prepare himself, on the ground that the questions asked by the Committee concern his *private affairs!* The Committee having been stocked by Mr. Speaker Polk, six Administration, or *Whitney* men, to THREE opposition, the request was granted. But when the week expired, he still refused to answer, and asked four days more—it was granted. The Committee have also had Mr. Secretary Woodbury before them. It is said in some of the Washington papers that already enough has been elicited even to astound the Van Buren members of the Committee; and before the session closes, enough will have been disclosed to make the very stocks and stones to exclaim—"Corruption, thou Monster."

THOMAS H. BENTON.

The conduct and language of this man in the Senate of the United States, on the night of the passage of his famous Expunging Resolution, is enough to fill the soul of every independent free American with indignation alarm, and humiliation—indignation at the gross insults offered to American citizens by a bloated slave of power,—alarm at the fact that such a breach of decency and order is tolerated in the councils of our nation, and humiliation at the degradation of that once noble and patriotic body, now veered about and used by Thomas H. Benton to gratify the wounded pride of a vindictive tyrant. Has the time come in this country of blood-bought liberty, when an American citizen is to be grossly insulted by the application to them of such epithets as "*ruffian*," "*Cutthroat*," and that too, in the Senate of the Union, by a man who was put there as the *servant* of the people! And for what offence! Why, that when he saw the Constitution, the charter of his liberty, being struck down and obliterated by the ruthless hand of despotism, he could not suppress his indignation—an indignation which the *expungers* will ere long know, is common in the breast of every honest patriot in America. This was his offence; and for this, he was insulted in the grossest manner by a Senator on the floor of that sacred Hall, and then dragged before his accusers, without the privilege of defending himself—a privilege granted to the meanest criminal by the laws of the land! How long will such scenes be tolerated! Can it be possible that the people of this country will longer submit to such outrages upon the Constitution, upon their vital rights, and upon decency and civilization.

"*Blow wind and crack your cheeks!*"—John H. Wheeler, of Hertford county, in this State, has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, superintendant of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C. This will be woeful news to certain hungry expectants south and west of this. The mere fact that James Hutchison, Esq. has missed getting the appointment will be to him, we presume, a matter of no great mortification;—but that he has been defeated by such a man as John H. Wheeler, his inferior in talents and merit!! must be deeply mortifying—and that too, after Esquire Hutchison has rendered such signal and wonderful aid to Mr. Van Buren in this State.—How ungrateful!—we'd quit the party.

GEORGIA IS REDEEMED!

It will be recollected that at the October Congressional Election in Georgia, the State Rights party succeeded in electing but one of their men—Col. W. C. Dawson, though the poll was close;—and afterwards, at another election, to fill the seat of a Van Buren member who had resigned, Col. Dawson was elected over his Van Buren opponent by about 1,500 votes. Immediately after that election the State voted by about 1,800 for White against the spoilers;—thus showing a steady gain to the State Rights side. Recently, another election has taken place in that State, to supply the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Fowlers, Van Buren;—Col. Julius C. Alford, one of the most thorough going State Rights men in the State, has been elected by upwards of 2,200 votes over Liddell, Van. Well done Georgia! Here is an example for N. Carolina. See the fruits of the labors of the State Rights Associations which are formed in every county in the State, to diffuse light among the People. Would it not be well for the friends of State Rights in North Carolina to follow this example!

MR. SPEAKER WADDLE.

The following Resolution, introduced by a political opponent, is a well merited compliment to the amiable and accomplished Speaker of the Senate of our late Legislature.

The Senate having got through with the business,

"Mr. Mosely presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, unanimously; That the thanks of the Senate be given to the Honorable Hugh Waddle, for the able, dignified and impartial manner, in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair, during the present session.

"Upon this resolution, the question being put by the Clerk, it was adopted unanimously. The Hon. Speaker made the following eloquent and appropriate address to the Senate, and adjourned the House *sine die*.

"*Gentlemen of the Senate:*

"The resolution which has just been adopted, is in accordance with the uniform usage of Legislative bodies. It is therefore the result of courtesy, and not of any particular merit in the officer to whom it relates.—Yet, as the resolution announces the termination of those relations which have subsisted between the Senate and its presiding officer, it is calculated to elicit a strong expression of his sensibility. When it pleased the Senate to call me to this chair, I was not unaware of the difficulties which environed it, and then expressed a diffidence in myself, which subsequent experience has tended only to confirm. But it is a source of high gratification, that the conduct of the Senate towards me, has been marked by generous forbearance and manly courtesy. That my situation during a long and arduous session, must have exposed me to the frequent commission of errors, no one can feel more sensibly than myself; yet, in looking back, I cannot see those errors, for they have been covered from my sight by the mantle of your charity.

"The labors which have just terminated, I fondly hope, may produce lasting benefits to our country. A new era is commencing in our history; upon you, in some measure, it will depend, to characterize that era.

"I trust we shall wear in our hearts the precious remembrance, that we owe a debt to the illustrious men, at whose hands we received the civil institutions of this country, which we can never repay, but by dedicating our lives to honor and to public usefulness. To be thus useful, it is indispensable that we cherish towards each other mutual confidence and fraternal forbearance.—Let us bury forever the sectional jealousies which have hitherto distracted our councils, and retarded our march to wealth and fame. Let us emulate the benefactor of ancient Rome, whose boast it was, that at the commencement of his government he found the city of *brick*; at its termination, he left it of *marble*. Let us go gallantly to the work of internal improvement; press home upon our constituents, on our return to them, the imperious necessity of sustaining and carrying out, in their fullest extent, the measures now adopted for the development of the resources, moral and physical, of this great, but unknown State. And when success shall crown the noble enterprise, we may claim with patriotic pride, that we found the land of our sires, poor, obscure and unvalued; but that we leave it to our children, opulent, famed and honored throughout the earth.

"It remains only that I should thank you, as I do most sincerely, not only for the flattering terms of the resolution, but for the many kindnesses which, individually and collectively, you have extended to me: And to ask of Him, in whose hands are the destinies of us all, that He will restore you in health and safety to joyous firesides and happy friends.

☞ *The Richmond Whig.*—This paper has recently changed hands—Mr. Ablott has sold out his half of the establishment. It is now edited by Messrs. Pleasants, Gallaher and Mosely—three of Virginia's noblest sons. The Whig is second to no paper in the Union, as regards talents, honest boldness, and independence. It is *the* paper for Southern readers.

POST-SCRIPT.

☞ The Raleigh *Standard*, received by Friday's mail, contains the internal improvement Act which has caused so much rejoicing among our citizens. We are highly gratified to state that the objectionable *proviso* published by the Register of last week, and noticed by us in our last, *is not in the Act* as published in the Standard. The clause alluded to is as follows:

"Whenever it shall be made to appear to the Board of Internal Improvement, by a certificate under the corporate seal of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, signed by their Treasurer, and countersigned by their President, that at least three-fifths of the whole Capital Stock of said Company, which may be necessary to construct said Rail Road from the town of Wilmington to Weldon, on the Roanoke River, have been subscribed for and taken by individuals or corporations, and that at least one-fourth of such private subscriptions of not less than three fifths of the whole capital as aforesaid, has actually been paid into the hands of the said treasurer, and that the remainder of said subscription is either so paid, or is made by solvent persons fully able to pay, and the said Board shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to subscribe on behalf of the State for the remaining two-fifths of the capital of said Company, and said subscription on the part of the State, shall be paid in manner following, that is to say, one fourth thereof shall be paid upon such certificate as aforesaid at the time of subscription, one other fourth upon a like certificate, that another fourth of such private subscriptions has been paid by the subscribers, the next fourth upon a like certificate, and the residue upon a like certificate," &c.,—and the same to the other Rail-Roads.

"AN OLD WHIG"

The following communication, we have received from a plain unpretending Farmer, an old Republican, and "an old Whig." He writes in very plain terms, but we give his communication as it is, to let these violators of the constitution, and of Senatorial dignity, see what the plain Farmers of the country think of them.—*Editor Western Carolinian.*

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MR. EDITOR: I discover in several of your papers since the Election that you have taken down the Flag, which I did not like to see, and I had thought that I would tell you to hoist it again and hold on, determined never to give up the ship; for I am one of those old fashioned fellows who always think that whilst there is life there is hope. I was the more anxious to see the Flag as it always showed me where to look for the Editorial remarks and the most important news of the day. But since old North Carolina is sunk so low as to be represented in the United States Senate by two such subservient tools as now represent us, who show by their actions that they are prepared to trample under their unhallowed feet that sacred safeguard of our liberties, the United States Constitution, to disregard all law and precept and follow wherever their master leads and do whatsoever he bids them do—since this is the condition into which old North Carolina has fallen, I have thought it was well enough to take down the Flag, if not in despair at least in disgust for a while. And in place thereof I have thought that it would be proper to make two of the most hideous things you ever did see in human shape headed with "The North Carolina Expungers," Robert Strange—Bedford Brown; and then leave it as a beacon to direct your readers where to look for the important news of the day, for depend upon it so long as we are represented by such men as disregard oaths, law and the Constitution, we may look out for important news from that quarter. Should you think with me and conclude to make the representation, I propose that you represent them in their true position, that is; with a large collar on with this inscription:

My Dog:

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

AN OLD WHIG.

P. P. BARBOUR.

The friends of State Rights, may be thankful that this man turned *renegade*, as he did in 1832. We then thought he belonged to the Republican party. The reader will probably like to know how he voted in the late contest. We'll tell you as the Richmond Whig has it. When he went up to vote, he handed in his ticket, and posted off as quick as possible; but the Judge who was a little curious to know how he voted, called out as the Judge (the renegade has been rewarded by Gen. Jackson with a Judge-ship for his desertion of his principles) was slipping through the crowd—"how do you vote, Judge—for Mr. Van Buren or Judge White?"—He answered, as he went—"for *William Smith and others.*" One cried out—not caught yet—non committal to the last, quoth another—a nose and tail business, thought a third. How utterly contemptible!

PROFESSION *versus* PRACTICE.

Our readers know how clamorous the Van Buren party have been for the doctrine of Instruction—how they have abused Messrs. Leigh, Tyler, Mangum, and some other Whig Senators for holding on to their seats in the Senate, while the Legislatures of their States were of opposite politics. Now how do they act. The Ohio Legislature, with a bare majority in favor of Mr. Van Buren, obtained, too by gerrymandering, have elected a Van Buren man to the United States Senate in place of Mr. Ewing, when the State, in November, voted against Van Buren by 10,000 majority! This is consistency with a vengance. Is it not reader?

Proscription for Opinion's sake.—Gen. James Owen, who has held the office of Collector for the Port of Wilmington for the last 17 or 18 years, has recently been removed to make room for Dr. Cameron of Fayetteville, a Van Buren partizan. The *only* reason that can be alledged in *truth* for this removal, is that Gen. O. is a WHIG.

The Hon. James Graham.—We have heard it mentioned that this gentleman should have said, that if this State voted for Mr. Van Buren, he would support that gentleman's administration—and we see him now voting on almost every party question in the House of Representatives with the Van Buren party. Is it possible that he has deserted? Can the *Carolina Gazette* explain the matter! We ask for information.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION!

A fire broke out at St. Johns, N. B., on the 14th ult., which raged TWELVE HOURS, in the heart of the Town, and consumed about *one hundred and fifty Houses.*—The quantity of goods destroyed, says the Correspondent of the New York Express, was immense; including THREE THOUSAND BARRELS OF FLOUR. The whole loss is estimated at between two and three millions of dollars.

Aids to the Governor.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Aids to Governor DUDLEY, with the rank of Colonel, viz: James W. Bryan, of Carteret, James A. King, of Iredell, Dr. John Hill, of Wilmington, and John L. Henderson, of Granville.—*Star.*

Agent.—At the request of our subscribers at *Selma, Alabama*, we appoint JAMES COCHRAN, Esq. our agent at that office, and for Dallas County. His receipt will be valid in the collection of all sums due us in that county, or any other part of Alabama. Persons in that section wishing to subscribe for the Carolinian, can have their names forwarded by calling on Mr. Cochran.

Congressional Documents.—We are under obligation to the Hon. Messrs. RENCHER and DEARMAN for various public Documents; they will please except our thanks for the favors.

Santa Ana.—It is said that Gen. Santa Ana, while at Washington had several interviews with the President, and urged strongly the policy, interest and duty of this Government to recognize the independence of Texas. And rumor from the Capitol says, that a message to this effect will be sent to Congress by the President before the close of the present session. A recent Globe states, that Gen. Santa Ana, Col. Almonte, &c. had left Washington for Norfolk, where they were to embark on board an American vessel for Vera Cruz. We are glad the American soil is freed of the *monster*, and would equally rejoice if *Tom Humbug* Benton, Santa Ana's second self, was sent after him.

Post-Office Department.—A new Post-Office has been established in Stokes County, called Vienna, and Thomas P. Lovell appointed Postmaster; Also a new Post-Office in Surry County, called Dowelton, and Thecphilus C. Houser appointed Postmaster. George Wilkey has been appointed Postmaster at Eavesville, Lincoln County, and Obed Anthony at Calhoun, Guilford County.

From the Raleigh Star.

Superior Courts.—The Judges have made the following allotment of the Circuits for the Spring Term 1837—to wit:

Edenton,	Judge TOOMER.
Newbern,	" NASH,
Raleigh,	" BAILEY,
Hillsborough,	" DICK,
Wilmington,	" SETTLE,
Salisbury,	" SAUNDERS,
Mountain,	" PEARSON.

Revised Statutes.—James Iredell, and William H. Battle, Esquires, have been appointed by the Governor to superintend the publication of the revised Statutes. Every magistrate in the State will be furnished with a copy.

Henry Clay has been unanimously elected President of the American Colonization Society.

Nicholas Biddle has been unanimously re-elected President of the Bank of the United States, for the ensuing year. The Board of Directors is not materially changed.

Judge R. M. Young, (V. B.) has been elected to the Senate of the United States, from the State of Illinois.

A. Mouton, Esq., (V. B.) has been elected by the legislature of Louisiana, United States Senator in place of Judge Porter, resigned.

Fatal Rencounter.—The Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel says—"We have just been shown a letter from Columbus, dated 28th December, which says: 'About 20 minutes ago, I witnessed a quarrel between Col. Felix Lewis and a Dr. Sullivan, in which Sullivan drew a pistol and attempted to shoot Lewis; as he fired, Lewis drew a large Bowie knife and stabbed him to the heart. He now lies a corpse—did not live two minutes.'"

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 26th ult., by A. Roseman, Esq., Mr. RINEHALT KETCHEY to Miss JANE M. DUKE.

In Iredell County, on the 26th ult., by John McConnel, Esq., Mr. PHILIP O. KELLEY, of Lincoln, to Miss MARY ANN WHITE, of Iredell.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 14th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH FISHER, consort of Hegman Fisher, aged 60 years.

VENTRILOQUISM.

Master Platt

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury, that he will make his second appearance, THIS EVENING, at the Mansion Hotel.

Salisbury, February 4, 1837.

TAN-BARK WANTED.

THE Subscribers will purchase from one hundred to one hundred and twenty wagon loads of

Good Tan-Bark,

delivered at their tan-yard in Salisbury the ensuing spring. Liberal prices will be given—one half cash and the other half in leather.

Bark of young timber is preferred.

BROWN & CHAMBERS.

Salisbury, February 4, 1837. —35 tf.—

Steamboat!

THE NEW STEAMBOAT,

OSCEOLA,

Built expressly for this River, is daily expected, and will run regularly between Georgetown and this place, (Cheraw.)

JAMES POWELL, Pres. Ms. S. O.

Cheraw, Feb. 4, 1836.—p3.

Pocket Book Found!

ON Friday, 27th of January last, was found between Cheraw, South Carolina, and Fayetteville, North Carolina, a

Pocket Book,

containing a considerable sum of money, which the owner can have by describing, on application to the subscriber 5½ miles East of Salisbury.

CHARLES WISE.

February 4, 1837. p3

LAST NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, dec'd., either by note or account, are *again* requested to come forward *instanter* and settle the same;—no longer indulgence can be expected. Persons having claims against said Estate are directed to present them to the subscriber. JOHN FOARD, Agent.

February 4, 1837. 35—3wr

WAR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION OFFICE, October 3, 1836.

The following Circular Letter, addressed to the Pension Agents by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, is published for the information of Pensioners, and those who may act as their attorneys, in drawing their stipends for them.

JAMES L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
September 1836.

The agent for paying pensions at

SIR: In order to guard more effectually against a repetition of frauds, as heretofore practised by the production of forged papers, the first three following additional rules will be observed by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

1. In every case where the pensioner employs an attorney to receive his pension, the execution of the power must be in the presence of at least one witness, other than the magistrate before whom it is acknowledged. No payment to an attorney will be allowed unless supported by a voucher thus executed.

2. In all cases where the signature of the pensioner or his attorney is required, such pensioner or attorney will write his name at length, if capable of so doing; otherwise, his signature may be by mark or cross, in which case the execution must be in the presence of at least one competent witness, other than the justice or notary who acts officially in the case.

3. No payment will in future be made to any pensioner, either in person or by attorney, who has not applied for his pension for more than one year, without the production of evidence of his identity, as prescribed in the instructions from this office of June 10, 1833, chapter 1, section 2, and form B; nor until such evidence has been transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and a special direction authorizing the payment has been given.

4. In cases where a certificate has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions to the widow or children of an officer or soldier under the act of June 7, 1832, or under the act of May, 15, 1828, no proof of the relationship of the applicant to the deceased officer or soldier is to be required by the pension agent, that proof having been necessarily filed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions prior to the issuing of such certificate.

Respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ALBON K. PARRIS, Comptroller.

To take effect from the 4th March, 1837.

January 24. —35 2w.—

SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Hutchison

BEGS leave respectfully to offer her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the Institution under her care.

It affords her great pleasure to state that ample arrangements, in respect to board, have been made so that such parents and guardians as wish to place their daughters and wards under her entire direction may be accommodated.

The second Session will commence on the first of March, but pupils may enter at any time paying only from the time of their entrance.

Mess. HUTCHISON assists Mrs. Hutchison.

Mrs. HAMPTON has charge of the Musical Department.

Salisbury Jan. 21, 1837. —33.3w.—

Clemmonsville Academy,

(Clemmonsville, Davidson county.)

THE Trustees take this method of informing the public that the exercises of this Institution were resumed the 2d of this instant. It is still under the direction of Mr. W. W. BURCH and Miss E. J. W. BAKER. Efforts are constantly making to render it more worthy of patronage, and we feel much pleasure in saying that no previous session has commenced with brighter prospects than the present. TRUSTEES.

Clemmonsville, N. C., Jan. 4, 1837. 34 3t.

New, Rich, and Fashionable

ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY, JUST RECEIVED!!

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a very Rich Assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's & Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches
Do. do. Silver do. do.
English, French, and Swiss do.
Fine Gold Fob Chains, and Keys.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains.
Shell Music Boxes.
A very rich assortment of Breast-pins, Ear-rings, and Finger-rings.
Silver, Plated, and Jett Belt Buckles.
A large assortment of silver Spectacles, with concave, dividing, green, and double glasses.
Silver Combs and Butter-knives.
Silver Fruit Knives and Thimbles.
Do. Pencils and Tooth Picks.
A very superior assortment of Razors made by Rogers, Shepherd, and Wade & Butcher.
Also Rogers', Shepherd's, Wade & Butcher's Dirk, Pocket, and Pen Knives.
Fine Plated and Paper Castors and Candle-sticks.
German Silver, Table, Desert, and Tea-spoons, warranted superior to silver, and cheaper.
Silver Spoons.
Together with Purses, Steel Chains, Keys, and Fine Pistols, and Percussion-caps.

He invites the People to call and see his assortment. Those living at a distance will have their orders filled on as good terms as if they were present JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, N. C, Dec. 3, 1836. 6m

VARIETY.

SINGULAR ABSENCE OF MIND.

Our brother Editors all over the universe—and that means from Bangor to Milwaukee—have been amusing their readers with remarkably stories of absence of mind;—some of them singular enough, as the times go. One tells of a man who so far forgot what he was about as to put his neck in a boot-jack and pull his head off!—Another, of a man who rose, washed himself, placed the bowl on the stand, and then threw himself out of the window and was broken all to pieces! A third, of one who put his pantaloons neatly to bed, covered them up, and then hung himself across the chair back, where he was much surprised to find himself hanging when he awoke next morning! Another, of some fellow straying away from home, forgetting that he had left a wife there, and marrying a second one! but *that* is not very singular. Well, we have a case to relate—*a most extraordinary case*—of this absence of mind, which came under our observation. It is that of man—but before we tell the story, we have to request our brethren of the quill not to copy this article very extensively, as we feel for the individual of whom the story is related. But to cut a long story short, we have a subscriber on our list, who has taken the Pioneer several years, and up to this day—such is his absence of mind—he has *forgotten* to pay us a single cent for our labour! This is true; we speak it on the honor of an editor. The man has never yet said to us, "You print a good paper, sir, and I think should be encouraged by prompt pay.—*Here is your pay.*" And this puts us in mind of a sermon; an excellent sermon, we once heard preached. We've forgotten the text; but no matter; the preacher spoke like one inspired:

Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the Printer in our discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He trusts every body—he knows not whom—his money is scattered every where—he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his press, his type, his journeyman's labor, his living, &c., must be punctually paid for. You Mr.——, and Mr.—— and a thousand others that I could name, have taken his papers, and your wives, and your children, and your neighbors, have been amused and informed, and I hope improved by it;—if you miss one paper, you think very hard of the printer or post for it;—you would rather go without your best meal than be deprived of your newspaper.—Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money, as he has to furnish you with the paper? Have you contributed your mite to pay him for his ink, his types, his press, his hard work, and his head work. If you have not, go pay him off, and sin no more."

Go pay him off, and sin no more.

LONGEVITY AMONG THE PRINTERS.

A late French periodical contains the following interesting calculations:

In twenty-three printing offices in Paris, there were noticed in each, printers whose ages ranged from 40 to 70 years. An aged master printer asserted that he had known more than fifty compositors or pressmen who had passed their sixtieth year. Among thirty-five persons engaged in one office, one third ranged from 45 to 70 years of age. A printer who worked in an office a few years ago, said there were, out of 40 workmen, 25 whose ages ranged from 50 to 70. This office was very appropriately termed *imprimerie des barbassiers*, or "the printing office of grey heads." There are 1- printers now working in Paris, of whom seven are seventy years of age, one eighty and another 82. A printer worked in the office of Didot the younger, until his death, when he was 85 years of age, and another continued to work until the age of 84. Among the deaths in Paris in one year there were twenty-five printers, whose ages varied from 55 to 78 years; and among the returns from the hospital for the aged, the death of four printers was announced, whose ages were respectively, 64, 69, 75 and 78.

APPRENTICES.—How extremely difficult it has in all ages been found, to convince the apprentice that his own interests and prosperity are advanced exactly in proportion to the degree of faithfulness with which he discharges his duty to his employer, and the exertion he makes to promote his master's interest. This arises in a measure, from the pronceness of young men to take thought only for the present. They do not generally give themselves the least anxiety about the future, and seem to forget too that they may at some period not far distant, become masters and employers, and be called upon to occupy responsible stations in society. We have often been pained to witness, the want of respect manifested by apprentices for their employers and the degree of indifference and neglect shown by the former to the interests of the latter. Indeed so extensive has been the mischief arising from this ruinous and mischievous course of apprentices, that the question is already agitated among employers whether the trouble and perplexity of boys at the present day, do not overbalance all the value of their services.

These things ought not so to be, and it need not be thus. Let our young friends reflect on what we have said, and each ask himself if all and more is not true; and let him resolve at once that it should be no longer true of him. We beseech you, be faithful and respectful to those under whose charge and guardianship you have been placed, for by so doing you will not only secure the confidence and respect of all around you, but it will prepare you for a course of faithfulness to yourselves in after life, and place within your reach important advantages when you come to act for yourselves.

Norwich Advocate.

Some wonderful experiments in animal magnetism have been made in Providence, R. I., by a Dr. Poyen upon a Miss Gleason. When the Doctor puts the patient to sleep by the magnetic process, no effort is sufficient to awake her.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Dr. Poyen, we learn, is from North Carolina. We have no doubt, that he has put his own State into the "magnetic sleep." There she lies, and, although the Kitchen Cabinet have pinched her ears, tweeked her nose, thumped her head, and held hartshorn and even the stronger effluvia of the Great Crossings under her nostrils, she remains as passive as a corpse

Louisville Journal.

The democratic party may well be happy. The whole power is in their own hands.—*Eastern Argus.*

The party's happiness has a serious drawback. They can say as Paddy said when tumbling from the church-steeple—"This is mighty pleasant, *but it wont last.*"

A Van Buren paper says, that Gen. Jackson has for some weeks had a presentiment that he should die on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Why not on the anniversary of his skirmish with the Bentons!

There has been a resolution offered in the New Hampshire legislature, to tax hogs, dogs, and *bachelors.* That'll tickle the old maids!

We lately heard of a case, in which a lady was cured of a protracted illness by violent thunder.

English Paper.

How did she take it?—*Ib.*

Ephraim Fox, a real cute one from Vermount has arrived in the city, and taken up his quarters at the Tremont restorator; Eph. is a great wit, and will no doubt throw Finn and Joe Miller in the shade. A wag, being half seas over, and wishing to play a joke upon him asked him, "Why are you like a mint julep? Because you're a *green* horn." Eph. returned it by asking him, "Why is your hat like a butcher's stall? Because there's a *calf's* head in it."—*N. Y. Paper.*

Latest Fashions.—Tight sleeves to the elbows—brown dress—long waist, full skirt—Sweet smile—curling lip—laugh eye—pearly teeth—tongue of music.

AUCTION SALE.

VALUABLE

Land and Negroes For Sale.

THE subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Anderson E. Foster, decd., will proceed to sell at his residence, 18 miles North of Salisbury, and 5 miles South-East of Mocksville, in the Forks of the Yadkin, *on Tuesday, the 14th of February next*, between

20 AND 30 NEGROES,

Among them are Men, Boys, Women, and Children, and two first rate

BLACKSMITHS,

and a first rate

SHOEMAKER.

At the same time and place will be sold

TWO FIRST RATE TRACTS OF LAND,

One of them containing **500 ACRES**, four hundred of which is Wood Land, and Twenty Acres new cleared Meadow, well set with Herds-Grass. The other Tract adjoins this—is situated in the Fork made by Dutchman's Creek and the Yadkin, and contains

360 ACRES OF LAND,

WITH ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE CLEARED.

And in a high state of cultivation, one hundred Acres of the cleared land being **BOTTOM**, and equal to any land on the Yadkin River. To one desirous of settling a large farm, these two Tracts together would make a most desirable settlement. The Land produces Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and is believed by good Judges, to be equal to the Dan or James River Land for TOBACCO. To one desirous of raising this last productive article, a chance seldom met with for an investment, is offered.

At the same time, will be sold between

1,000 and 2,000 Bushels of Corn;

FROM

60,000 TO 70,000 POUNDS Seed Cotton;

WHEAT, OATS, & RYE;

Hogs, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Pork,

Two first rate sets of **Blacksmiths' Tools,** an excellent **Wagon and Harness,** and a first rate Yoke of Oxen. The Sale will commence on Tuesday, the 14th day of February, and continue from day to day, until all is sold.

Terms.—The Negroes will be sold at a credit of twelve months, bonds bearing interest from date, and well secured by personal security. The LAND and other property will be sold at a credit of twelve months, with the exception of all sums under five dollars for which cash will be demanded.

If property is bid off by any one, and they fail to comply with the terms of sale, it will be put up again, and the deficiency must be made up by the first bidder.

BURTON CRAIGE,
ROBERT N. CRAIGE. } Exrs.

December 31, 1836. ts

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Watson & Elliott, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. All claims against the firm will be settled by Kinchen Elliott; and payments of all accounts due them will be made to the same.

H. W. WATSON,
K. ELLIOTT.

KINCHEN ELLIOTT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, the customers of the old firm, and his friends in general, that he will on his own responsibility continue in business, at the old stand, where he will always keep on hand a general supply of Goods, and will be happy to see and accommodate his old friends.

Salisbury, January 21, 1837.

N. B. H. W. Watson respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the above firm while he was connected with it, and would earnestly solicit a continuance of that patronage to his successor Mr. Elliott.

Jan. 21, 1837. tf

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at LEAINGTON N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1837.

B...Henry Becker.

C...Absalom Cameron, George Copow, Robert Cox, Sanson Cooper, John R. Cutting.

D...Catharine Day, Isaac Girdy, William Darr.

E...Joseph Evans,

G...Daniel Grubb, William Grimes,

H...Herndon & Coon, William Hargrave, William F. Hilliard, Thomas & Robert Hampton.

L...John Lee.

M...Miss A C. Mandell.

R...Hiram Rattles, John Richards.

R...Sarah W. Sowe, Michael Smith, William Seaford.

W...Absalom Williams, Jeffersen Wilson, John P. Winders, John Ward, Polly Winford.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

January 14, 1837. 32.—3w.—

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling a Tract of Land, lying in Surry county, in view of the Town of Jonesville, containing

325 ACRES,

WITH BETWEEN

30 and 60 Acres of first rate Bottom Land.

Also, on the premises is a most admirable

MILL SEAT,

on an eligible stream.

Most part of the Land is uncleared, of strong soil, suitable to the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn or Wheat, with a quantity of excellent meadow Land. The Land lies within 6 or 7 miles of the route that it is supposed the contemplated Rail-Road from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough will run.

Persons wishing to purchase valuable land would do well to call and view the premises. Terms made easy to the purchaser.

THOMAS HAMPTON.

Jonesville, Surry Co., N. C. Dec. 24, 1836.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

$13,000 For $5!

NORTH CAROLINA

State Lottery,

For the benefit of the SALISBUBY ACADEMY,

FIRST CLASS FOR **1837.**

To be drawn at Fayetteville, On Saturday, 11th of February, 1837.

Combination System,

75 *Number Lottery*—12 *drawn ballots.*

CAPITAL PRIZE: **$13,000**

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	13,000	DOLLARS
1 Prize of	6,000	do.
1 Prize of	3,000	do.
1 Prize of	2,400	do.
1 Prize of	1,500	do.
1 Prize of	1,100	do.
20 Prizes of	1,000	do.
20 Prizes of	500	do.
20 Prizes of	300	do.
20 Prizes of	200	do.
20 Prizes of	100	do.

Besides many of $80, $60, $50, $40, &c.

☞ **Amounting in all to $253,390.** ☜

Whole Tickets	$5
Halves	$2 50
Quarters	$1 25

A certificate for a package of 25 whole tickets will cost only $74. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

At the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, N. C.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore carried on in the name of Foard & Ellis was composed of Robert W. Foard, John Wiley Ellis & Robert Ellis. Hereafter the firm of Foard & Ellis will consist of Robert W. Foard & Robert Ellis, who will continue the business at the former stand. They have just received a large assortment of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Which they will sell at the most reasonable prices. Terms as heretofore.

Salisbury, Jan. 21, 1837. 3w33.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, TAILOR,

HAS just received the latest fashions from New York and Philadelphia, imported from London and Paris. He continues to carry on the above business at THE LARGE BRICK ROW, Salisbury, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring in a very superior style, durable and fashionable, and warranted to fit well. All orders from a distance will be most faithfully executed, agreeable to order or promise. All kinds of cutting will be done by him on short notice. ☞ He still continues to act as Agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, therefore any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting can be instructed by calling on Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, at the large Brick Row.

☞ **MONTAGUE'S SALE;** ☜
AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—it also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, December 23, 1836. 30 3m

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the State of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to *order.*

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

EXTRAORDINARY

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

BOON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

AND

ANTI-BILIOUS VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

Which if taken in time will prevent Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Spleen, Ague and Fever, and is decidedly the best medicine yet discovered for that scourge Dyspepsia, that has unstrung the nerves and prostrated the most vigorous in our land.—They relieve Costiveness, Head-Ache, Dry Tongue Shortness of Breathing, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, Restlessness, which will secure comfortable sleep at night. If taken with colomels they will prevent any bad effects from that mineral.

PRICE, $1,25 PER BOTTLE.

MONTAGUE'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

FOR THE

AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $2 *per Bottle.*

MONTAGUE'S Anti-Spasmodic Tincture,

OR

MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging MIXTURE,

FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

BLUM'S

CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA

ALMANACKS

FOR 1837:

JUST received and for sale, at

THIS OFFICE.

Southern Review.

ENCOURAGED by a belief that the Southern Review would receive a liberal patronage generally, and especially in the Southern and Southwestern States, the undersigned proposes to revive it, under auspices which promise fully to sustain the reputation which the late Southern Review, during its brief existence, had earned.

It will be published in Washington, and edited by a gentleman whose high character and superior attainments guaranty that, when, as he will be, by the ablest writers and statesmen of the Union, the work will take rank at once among the ablest and best periodicals of the age.

The condition of the South, and the crisis produced by the Revolution in Texas, demand that there should be some abler and more authoritative exponent of public opinion than the newspaper press—that there should be some acknowledged organ of Southern sentiment, elevated above all the considerations of mere personal ambition, in which patriots of every party may commune together, and labor for the preservation of the Republic.

Some experience admonishes the undersigned, that to obtain a subscription which will remunerate his own labor and expenditure, will require an active co-operation on the part of those who desire the accomplishment of this undertaking; and with this view it has been suggested, and he begs leave to urge upon such, and especially the young men, to organize committees, and, by subdividing their respective towns, cities, counties, and districts, apply to such individuals as may be induced to subscribe upon application. Many persons have expressed a willingness to contribute a fund to be applied towards the editor's salary, and in payment for communications. It is suggested that the subscription of such, if any, should be taken, and, when paid, placed in the Bank of Charleston, to be applied to those objects by the President and Cashier of the Bank and the publisher, as a committee for that purpose.

The Southern Review will be published quarterly, will contain 275 to 300 pages, at five dollars per annum, payable in advance. Committees of individuals obtaining subscribers, will forward the names and subscriptions to Washington. All contributions to the editorial fund will be forwarded to the Cashier of the Bank of Charleston, and placed to the credit of the editorial fund of the Southern Review.

DUFF GREEN.

Resolution adopted by the South Carolina Society for the Advancement of Learning.

Resolved, That this Society approve of General Green's proposition to revive the Southern Review under the editorial charge of Judge Upshur, and, taking into consideration the claims which it will have upon the Public, and the duty of every one to assist in placing the work in a prosperous condition, would urge its friends, and especially the members of this Society, to aid in obtaining subscribers and contributions therefor.

WM. HARPER,

Acting President of South Carolina Society for the Advancement of Learning.

Jan. 19.

VALUABLE

Newspaper Establishment

For Sale.

THE Subscribers having determined to engage in a different pursuit, THE SPECTATOR ESTABLISHMENT is offered for Sale.

The office is well provided with the necessary materials, and notwithstanding that no efforts have been made, beyond the mere transmission of the paper to those who voluntarily order it in, the patronage is such that there is no other branch of business known to the subscribers in which the same amount of capital produces greater profits.

As the sale is merely a matter of convenience to the subscribers, no one need apply as a purchaser who will not sustain the political principles which the Spectator has advocated.

PASTEUR & MOORE.

Newbern, 4th Nov., 1836.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange, in this State especially, will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions.

More Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber informs those having **Negroes** for sale, that he is still in the business, and is desirous of purchasing a large number, for which he will at all times give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing to sell would do well to give him notice before they do sell.

Letters on this subject, directed to Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

ROBERT HUIE.

N. B. Mr. John Jones, my Agent, will at all times be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte, prepared to make purchases. All letters addressed to him at Charlotte will be promptly attended to. R. H.

Salisbury, June 11, 1836.—tf

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....February 1, 1837.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Molasses,	75
Brandy, apple,	25 a 30	Nails,	10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	15 a 20	Pork,	600 a 870
Cotton, in seed,	a 350	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 15
clean,	12 a 15	loaf,	20 a 25
Coffee,	15 a 18	Salt,	a 170
Corn,	50 a 55	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	30 a 35	Tobacco,	8 a 25
Flour,	700 a 800	Wheat, (bushel)	a 125
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	28 a 45

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....January 26, 1837.

Bacon,	16 a 17	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	70 a 75	Molasses,	43 a 47
apple,	60 a 65	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	21	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Coffee,	13½ a 14	lump,	16
Cotton,	13½ a 14	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	80 a 85	Salt,	66 a 90
Flaxseed,	120 a 140	Wheat,	170
Flour,	850 a 1000	Whiskey,	50 a 57
Feathers,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a 30

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) January 21, 1837.

Bacon,	a 17	Nails and Brads,	8½ a 9
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown	12½ a 14
Coffee,	12½ a 16	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	14 a 16	do. loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, per sack,	3 25
Flaxseed,	120 a 125	do. bushel,	100
Flour, country,	800 a 1000	Cotton Bagging,	18 a 25
do. northern,	1250 a 1300	Hale Rope,	12 a 14
Feathers,	40 a 45	Wheat,	100
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	70 a 75	Whiskey,	40 a 45

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....January 27, 1837.

Bacon,	18 a 20	Lard,	20 a 25
Brandy, peach,	75 a 87	Molasses,	50 a 62
apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel,	850 a 1200
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	a 350
Butter,	25 a 30	bushel,	75
Coffee,	15 a 17	Sugar, brown,	12 a 14
Corn,	100 a 112	loaf & lump,	12 a 22
Cotton,	13 a 17	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour	1250 a 1400	Teas,	112 a 125
		Whiskey,	45 a 50